

CONFIDENTIAL.

SÉLECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ŪDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RĀJPŪTĀNĀ.

Received up to 8th June, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 4th June, states  
Central Asian affairs. that ignorant and barbarous tribes  
recognise only physical force. The  
British several times took possession of Afghánistán,  
but always evacuated it for one reason or another. The  
Afgháns ascribe the evacuation to the weakness of the Bri-  
tish, while, looking at the Russian conquests in Central Asia,  
they consider the Russians a very brave and powerful nation.  
We have paid the Afgháns handsome subsidies and given them  
large quantities of arms in order to win their friendship, but  
in vain. They have spent the money on feasts to Russian  
agents, and used the arms against our own soldiers! No-  
thing could be a greater mistake than to place any confi-  
dence in the loyalty of Abdul-l-Rahmán. In a late despatch  
to the Viceroy he observed that the British Government  
should occasionally help him with its advice; but that it

Circulation,  
80 copies.

should not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. This sentence is a good index to his feelings towards us. Moreover, he never sends us any information as to the proceedings of our rival in Central Asia. The recent annexations of territory made by Russia have greatly increased her influence in Afghanistan. Apparently the British Government cannot destroy that influence in any other way but by an appeal to arms, but it is useless to talk of war in the time of the present Liberal Government, which is in favour of peace at any price.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Panjab Punch* (Lahore), of the 3rd June, contains a picture in which the British Lion The same. is represented as sleeping at ease in his house, and the Russian Bear as knocking at the door. A native, trembling through fear of the approach of the Bear, endeavours to awaken the Lion.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st June, states that Disestablishment of the Indian Church. it would seem that the Disestablishment question was lately the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. The Secretary of State has postponed the consideration of the question with the remark that natives do not yet complain of the maintenance of the Indian Church. Bravo! If there were a parliament in this country, if the native members of the Viceroy's Council were not a set of flatterers, or if the Native Political Associations were worth the name, Lord Kimberley would at once see how strong is the native feeling against the present state of things. The fact is that the British Government outwardly disowns all connection with religion, but it desires at heart the progress of Christianity in this country.

The *Varir-i-Hind* (Sialkot), of the 1st June, in continuation of its previous article on the treatment of convicts in jails.

674 of the Selections from the Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 26th May), remarks that the entire prohibition as to the use of intoxicating and narcotic drugs not only causes extreme suffering to the convicts but also involves loss to Government in some degree, because the convicts, in their state of great weakness and prostration brought about by the sudden withholding of the drugs from them, are unable to do a full day's work. The convicts should be gradually weaned from the use of the drugs in question. Again, the editor complains that the men are not properly fed. The Government allows 10 *chataks* of food to each man, but this allowance is by no means sufficient, especially considering that he is subjected to hard labour and the dishonest jail officials never give him the fixed quantity. Another matter to which the editor would draw the attention of Government is the practice of shaving in vogue in jails. As soon as a convict is sent to jail, his head and face are entirely shaved. The jail officials do not even await the result of his appeal to the appellate court. But it should be observed that the Musalmáns have a religious objection to shaving their beards, the Hindus to shaving their moustache, and the Sikhs to shaving their heads.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th June, states that some Section 110 of the Civil officers in these provinces receive the Procedure Code.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

written statements, tendered under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code by the parties to suit, on plain paper, and others on court-fee stamp. The editor argues that such statements are exempt from court fees, and remarks that the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta seem to hold the same view. The Allahabad High Court should make this point clear for the guidance of the subordinate Courts in these provinces.

The *Hindustan* (Lucknow), of the 4th June, states that it Transfers of District Officers. would seem that the system of transferring District Officers from one place

Circulation,  
600 copies.

to another at fixed intervals of time does not find favour with Sir Alfred Lyall. No officer, European or native, leaves a station until he goes on furlough or is sent to another station on promotion. Hence officers now generally remain long at the same place. True, this new departure will reduce the expenditure incurred on account of travelling allowances paid to officers and enable them to acquire greater local knowledge, but these advantages are more than counterbalanced by a serious evil which it has given birth to. When an officer is allowed to remain long at the same place, he necessarily makes many friends and many enemies there, and has ample opportunity for benefiting the former and oppressing the latter. Moreover, if he is careless in the performance of his duty, the administration suffers very much from his negligence. Under these circumstances, the editor is of opinion that the old rule, under which no officer could remain more than three years at the same place, should be re-enforced. The editor also complains that some pleaders have been appointed munsifs and attached to the same places where they practised. This is objectionable, inasmuch as they will be able to gratify their private grudge against their enemies. Hence they should be transferred to other places.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th June, publishes an account of the visit which the Forest Department Ha-  
zāra, and the *Rafiq-i-* editor lately paid to Hazāra incog-  
*Hind*.

information concerning Colonel Bachelor's mismanagement of the Forest Department. The editor visited Khánpur, Haripur, Abbottabad, Gilliat, &c. In answer to his enquiries the cultivators bitterly complained of their oppression by the Forest officers, especially by Colonel Bachelor, and praised the *Rafiq* for its boldness in exposing their illegal proceedings. When he told the people at Khánpur that Colonel Bachelor was going to prosecute the editor of that paper for defamation, they replied that they could get fifty thousand persons, if necessary, to give evidence in support of the

truth of the charges brought by the latter against the former. The editor also had an interview with Arbâb Sher Bahadur, the Munsif of Haripur, who also regarded the charges as well founded. The editor promises to publish the results of his enquiries in the next issue.

The same paper, referring to its previous article about Lâlâ Dâs Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore, observes that a friend of the Lâlâ states that, as regards the sentence passed against the latter by the District Magistrate in October, 1864, on the charge of criminal breach of trust, the sentence was reversed and the Lâlâ honourably acquitted on appeal. Moreover, he was reinstated in his post of tahsildar and was granted a pension on his retirement which he still enjoys. The editor remarks that he was not aware of this at the time of writing his previous article, but that Dâs Mal's acquittal on appeal in 1864 does not much improve matters. The fine inflicted on him in 1858 was never remitted. There are also other causes which disqualify him for Honorary Magistracy. During his tenure of office of tahsildar he was several times charged with receiving bribes. He is very unpopular with the whole native community. His caste-fellows have even forwarded memorials to the Local Government complaining of his bringing unjust pressure to bear upon them. He is a man of imperious conduct, and it is no secret that he is not on good terms with the other Honorary Magistrates at Lahore. In fact none of them like to sit with him on the same bench. Mr. Beeson often severely commented on his conduct as Honorary Magistrate. Mr. Clarke has also a bad opinion of him, and this is the reason why he has not recommended him to be appointed a nominated member of the Municipal Committee. He is guardian to some minors, but it is believed that complaints have reached Government as to the way in which he manages their affairs. Hence it will be perceived how unqualified he is for the office of Honorary Magistrate.

The same paper states that it was generally expected that Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan would be selected for the office of Vice-President of the new Municipal Committee. Admission of Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan to the Municipal Committee of Lahore.

Committee, but that there is reason to think that he has not been nominated even for a membership. As the Panjab Government is itself well acquainted with him, it is to be hoped that it will add his name to the list of nominated members. If the number of Musalmán members exceeded that of the Hindus, there could be no harm, especially considering that the Muhammadan population of Lahore is double that of the Hindus.

Circulation,  
1,880 copies.

Late Entrance Examination of the Panjab University.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 4th June, in continuation of his previous comments on the late Entrance Examination of the Panjab University.

observes that he has not yet been able to get hold of the Arabic and the Sanskrit papers, and that therefore he cannot pass any opinion about them. The questions in Persian were tolerably good, but, as they were printed in type, the candidates could not easily read them. Persian books are generally lithographed and not printed. Referring to the Urdu paper, the writer is surprised that the University appointed a Bengali, a professor at the Presidency College at Calcutta, to be examiner in Urdu. Surely the University could find more competent men for the work in this province or in the North-Western Provinces. Can Bengalis be expected to be more proficient in Urdu than the natives of Upper India? The writer quotes the vernacular sentence inserted by the examiner in Urdu at the top of his question paper, meaning that the total number of marks allotted to the paper was 80, in order to show his inability to write correct Urdu. Referring to the paragraphs set in the first and the second questions for paraphrase, the writer complains that the paragraphs were filled with difficult Arabic and Persian terms and were not

suited to the capacity of the candidates. The paragraph in the second question was taken from the book called the *Fis-ána-i-Ajáib*, which has been included in the course of study for the High Proficiency or the B. A. Examination in Urdu. There were also some misprints in the paragraph. The writer finds fault with the wording of another question.

A correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the Poverty of cultivators 8th June, states that the cultivators in Oudh are in a most unsatisfactory condition. But nothing could be more unjust than to hold the landlords entirely responsible for it. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the severe revenue assessments and the heavy cost of litigation have also something to say to it.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the Lahore Training College Examination. 6th June, referring to the Lahore Training College Examination, remarks that hitherto the rule was that if a candidate passed in some subjects and failed in others, he was again examined in all the subjects at the next examination. But it is believed that orders have lately been issued by Government to the effect that in future no candidate should be subjected to a re-examination in those subjects in which he has already passed. The writer is of opinion that this concession should be extended to the candidates for the Normal School Examination and the Middle School Examination.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Hind* (Jullundhur), of the 7th June, advertising to the Resolution of the Government of India discouraging the admission of men who are above 25 years of age to the public service, severely condemns the Resolution on the ground that it is calculated to prevent many deserving candidates from obtaining posts under Government and to check the spread of high education.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

Limit of age for candidates for admission to the public service.

Circulation,  
420 copies.

*The Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th June, publishes a long article, communicated by a correspondent at Peshawar, about Mardan, which is a subdivision of Peshawar.

In the course of the article the writer represents the natives of Mardan as a hospitable but a cruel and vindictive people, complains of the frequent occurrence of murders and other serious offences, and ascribes this prevalence of crime to the paucity of the police force located there. The writer urges that the police should be strengthened. Again, the writer regrets to say that the condition of the clerks in the Canal Office there is really very pitiable. They have to work ten or eleven hours a day and are allowed no holidays, not even on Sundays. They should not be over-worked, the number of hands being increased if necessary, and all the usual holidays should be allowed to them. Moreover, they should be paid a small allowance over and above their salaries in consideration of their deputation to such a dangerous place on the frontier.

Circulation,  
900 copies.

*The Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 1st June, regrets to state that the editor has incurred the displeasure of the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot owing to his criticism of the proceedings of the latter with freedom and independence.

Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot and the proprietor of the *Victoria Paper*. His recent comments on the improper assessment of the license tax have so much displeased the Deputy Commissioner that he has at once increased the license-tax levied from him for his printing presses at Sialkot and Gujranwala from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150! It will be observed that the highest sum which a printing press is liable to pay is Ra. 75.

Circulation,  
105 copies.

*The Tahsib* (Moradabad), of the 5th June, complains that Assessment of the license-tax at Moradabad. this year the license-tax has been assessed with great severity at Moradabad. Many traders, whose income is very small, have been assessed at Rs. 10 a year! The District Officer cannot be too careful in making the assessments. The

license-tax, being an unjust impost, should be altogether abolished, or, at all events, it should be levied only from those persons who can afford to pay it.

*The Wagdaya-i-Alam* (Gházipur), of the 2nd June, comments that the municipal committee of Gházipur does not manage its affairs properly. Look at the arrangements made for lighting the town. There are hardly forty or fifty lanterns in the whole town, while the services of three chaprasis and one jamadar have been engaged to light them! The aggregate pay of these men exceeds the cost of lighting. Moreover, they scarcely work two or three hours a day for two weeks in the month, because the lanterns are lit only on the dark nights.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

*The Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 2nd June, states that traders at Benares are in a great hurry to pay the license-tax this year; thousands of them resort to the tahsil every day for the purpose. Last year some persons were late in paying the tax and were fined in consequence. It would be a good thing if the date, within which the tax ought to be paid, were proclaimed by means of printed notices in Hindi; the putting up of Urdu notices is quite useless.

*The Tamannáí* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, regrets to say that the Local Government has the forms required for use in the public offices printed at only one or two presses. This is an injustice to the other presses. The work should be distributed among all presses.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

*The Ainu-l-Akhdár* (Moradabad), of the 31st May, republishes a letter from the *Mansher-i-Muhammadí* newspaper of Bangalore, in which the writer urges the restoration of an old Muhammadan mosque at Ludhiana, A Muhammadan mosque at Ludhiana in the possession of Government.

Circulation,  
145 copies.

which has been seized by Government, to the Muhammadan community of that place.

Circulation,  
190 copies.

Robberies committed at Meerut, Delhi, and Gurgaon.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* (Delhi), of the 1st June, complains that cases of highway robbery have been lately pretty frequent, and refers to the three robberies lately committed at Meerut, Delhi, and Gurgaon.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

Allowing second class passes to subordinate military officers.

#### RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Lucknow), of the 6th June, states that it would seem that when a subordinate military officer, or even an ordinary soldier, whose pay

does not exceed Rs. 6 a month, goes home on privilege or sick leave, or is deputed to another place on special duty, he is allowed a second class railway pass! To say nothing of the costliness of this system, it greatly interferes with the comforts of the travelling public. The persons of rank and position are put to great inconvenience in travelling in the same carriage with ordinary soldiers. On the East Indian Railway one second class carriage is always to be seen occupied by subordinate military officers and common soldiers. The writer is of opinion that one compartment in the second or the intermediate class should be set apart for the use of these people.

Another correspondent of the same paper states that he Compartments reserved lately had occasion to go to Lucknow for Europeans.

from Allahabad. He booked himself as a second class passenger. But there was only one carriage of that class in the train, half of which was occupied by military men and half by a European lady. The writer endeavoured to take his seat with the lady, but the station-master told him that that compartment was reserved for Europeans, although there was no such sign-board attached to it. With great difficulty the station-master was prevailed upon to allow the writer a seat in the first class. True, the

writer was put to no inconvenience by his exclusion from the second class, inasmuch as he was allowed to travel first class, but it is necessary that sign-boards should be always attached to first class and second class compartments reserved for Europeans to prevent mistakes.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 4th June, praises the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

*Supply of khas tattis to intermediate class passengers.*

authorities for supplying the intermediate class carriages with *khas tattis*

during the hot weather, and asks the East Indian and the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railways to follow suit.

Circulation,  
800 copies.

#### LOCAL.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 2nd June, in its local news column, complains that the boatmen at the Rajghát ferry have no fixed rates, and levy exorbitant

toll from pilgrims. The Magistrate should see to this.

The Amritsar correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind*

*Sale of articles of food in the Court premises at Amritsar.*

(Lahore), of the 6th June, complains that only one person is allowed to sell articles of food in the District Court

premises at Amritsar. He pays Ra. 42 (*sic*) a month to Government for this privilege, and charges the purchasers very high rates in consequence. The writer urges that the monopoly should be abolished.

Circulation,  
420 copies.

## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Azad-i-Hind	Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	June 7th	June 9th	150 copies.
2	Azad-i-Persia	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divsir Baba Singh,	" 2nd & 6th	" 5th, 7th & 9th respectively.	" 500 "
3	Azam-i-Ahmed	Moridabad	Ditto	Weekly	Dilawar Ali	May 31st	" 5th	145 "
4	Azad-i-Ajam	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Munqarrab Hussain Khan.	June 4th	" 6th	80 "
5	Ahmed-i-Am	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukend Ram	" 4th	" 7th	" "
6	Ahmed-i-Ahmed	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhrul-din	" 3rd	" 8th	" "
7	Allard Institute	Alligarh ...	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Gulib Rai	" 3rd & 7th	" 5th & 8th	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
8	Allard Ahlber	Almorah ...	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 2nd	" 5th	102 copies.
9	Ahmed-Hind	Agra ...	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Mirza Kebiq Hussain	" 1st	" 4th	" "
10	Ajman-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	May 31st	" 8th	150 "
11	Ajman-i-Persia	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Amir-i-Panjshir	" "	" 11th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	Allard Ahlber	Almorah ...	Hindi	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 29th	" 6th	250 copies.
13	Allard Ahlber	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Kishan Ram	June 4th	" 7th	" "
14	Allard Ahlber	Amlia ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Khan	" 1st	" 6th	" "
15	Allard Ahlber	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Gangaram Prasad	For May	" 8th	" "
16	Allard Ahlber	Singapore, ...	Hindi-Dreds,	Monthly	Ram Krishn Verma	June 2nd	" 9th	" "
17	Allard Ahlber	Bombay, ...	Hindi	Weekly	"	" "	" 11th	" "

17	<i>Bilawat Sudarshani Proj.-Farrukh-b-</i> <i>var tak.</i>	Ditto	Monthly	... " Kali Charan	... For May	" 9th	" 9th	" 310
18	<i>Dabudah-i-Sikandar</i> ... Bareilly	Urdū	Weekly	... Thakur Prasad	May 31st	" "	3rd	" 300
19	<i>Dabudah-i-Sikandar</i> Rampur	Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Hussain	June 2nd	" "	4th	" 458
20	<i>Dabudah-i-Sikandar</i> Bhopal	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	... Ajmad Ali	" 5th	" 7th	" 7th	" 349
21	<i>Dabudah-i-Sikandar</i> Lahore	Ditto	... Weekly	... Hazru-l-din	" 4th	" 4th	" 381	" 280
22	<i>Dabudah-i-Sikandar</i> Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	... Munne Lal	For June	" "	" "	" "
23	<i>Dash Upkāra</i> Lahore	Urdū	Weekly	Salig Rām	May 31st	" "	3rd	" 740
24	<i>Farrukh Akhbar</i> Ditto	Persian	... Ditto	Shamsu-l-din	June 3rd	" "	6th	" 300
25	<i>Gorakh M</i> Kaporthala	Urdū	... Ditto	Sindhī Khān Saif	May 28th	" "	5th	" 253
26	<i>Gyan Pradeepini Pat-</i> <i>rika.</i>	Hindi	Monthly	... Navin Chandra Rai	For May	" "	7th	" 125
27	<i>Hassan-i-Hind</i> Cawnpore	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Nabi	June 5th	" "	6th	" 613
28	<i>Hidayat</i> Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Ashraf.	7th	" "	9th	" "
29	<i>Hindustanid</i> Lucknow	Ditto	... Tri-weekly	Raslu-l-din	7th	" "	5th	" 300
30	<i>Iqbal</i> Meerut	Jajpur	... Hindi-Urdū	Gangā Prasad	7th, 6th &	" "	6th, 7th & 8th respec-	" 300
31	<i>Jaigarh Gauhati</i>	... Hindi	Tri-weekly	... 8th.	8th	" "	9th	" "
32	<i>Karnatak</i> Lucknow	Bengaluru	Weekly	Mohammed Mir	May 30th	" "	6th & 6th respectively.	" 280
33	<i>Karnatak Patrika</i>	Bengaluru	Hindi-Urdū	Mahabbir Prasad	" 31st & 4th	" "	3rd & 6th	" 150
34	<i>Kastoor Panet</i> Badami	Urdū	Weekly	Mohammed Yaqub	June 2nd	" "	4th	" 250
35	<i>Kastoor Yachan Janta</i> Benares	Hindi	... Hindi	Lakshmi Shankar,	6th	" "	9th	" 600 copies (in- cluding 324 copies taken by Govt.)
36	<i>Kastoor Kharib-i-Alam</i> Delhi	Urdū	... Hindi	M.A.	" "	" "	" "	" 110
37	<i>Kastoor Khushab-i-Hind</i> Purnia	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Hussain	1st	" "	4th	" 350
38	<i>Kastoor Khushab-i-Oudh</i> Gorakhpur	Hindi	... Weekly	Chintaman Rao	2nd	" "	7th	" "
39	<i>Kastoor Khushab-i-Punjab</i> Gujrat	Urdū	... Ditto	Mr. Hesen	1st	" "	4th	" 190
40	<i>Kastoor Khushab-i-Punjab</i> Jalandhar	Hindi	... Ditto	Mahā Narayan	" "	" "	5th	" 160
41	<i>Kastoor Khushab-i-Punjab</i> Lahore	Hindi	... Weekly	Khairat Lal	May 31st	" "	20	" 20
42	<i>Kastoor Khushab-i-Punjab</i> Peshawar	Hindi	... Ditto	Brij Lal	28th	" "	4th	" 400

## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Report.	Circulation.
40	Kuñ-i-Nér	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Tri-weekly,	Hersukh Rá	... May 5th June.	1884.	525 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.)
41	Izam-i-Nér	... Jaunpur	... Urdu	Weekly	Háfiy Abdullah	" 25th	" 3rd	84 copies.
42	Laurence Gazette	... Meerut	... Urdu	Ditto	Iqbali-l-dín	" 21st & 28th	" 8th	180 "
43	Mevádr Gazette	... Jodhpur	... Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	" June 2nd	" 6th	90 "
44	Mashír-i-Qáiser	... Lucknow	... Urdu	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammed	" 3rd	" 4th	200 "
45	Mashír-i-Nér	... Calwopore	... Urdu	Ditto	Durgé Prássad	" May 31st	" 7th	80 "
46	Mibr-i-Darshakán	... Delhi	... Urdu	Ditto	Nusrat Alf	" June 1st	" 4th	200 "
47	Milat-i-Nároo	... Bijor	... Urdu	Ditto	Mubáshirullah	" May 31st	" 6th	175 "
48	Mitra Vilas	... Lahore	... Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ráun	" June 2nd	" 7th	270 "
49	Musál-i-Am	... Kárf	... Urdu	Ditto	Ahmed Khán	" 1st	" 3rd	100 "
50	Musálim-i-Aláber	... Berábanki,	... Urdu	... Weekly	Mahmud Yúsuf,	" "	" 6th	160 "
51	Murraqa-i-Tálibí	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	Ditto	Bibírí Lal	" "	" 9th	125 "
52	Mujam-i-Aláber	... Etá Yab	... Urdu	... Weekly	Kohu-llah-Khán	" "	" 3rd	168 "
53	Mujam-i-Hind	... Moridábdí	... Urdu	Ditto	Pandit Árvíter	" May 24th	" 9th	195 "
54	Nayam-i-Afrid	... Afrid	... Afrid	Ditto	Kamal Dás	" June 7th	" 5th	825 "
55	Nayam-i-Hind	... Fashpur,	... Hindi	Ditto	Kewj Bhárá Lal	" 3rd	" 7th	92 "
56	Nayam-i-Malí	... Mordábdí	... Urdu	Ditto	Ihtishamul-dín	" May 31st	" 7th	100 "
57	Nayam-i-Sind	... Rohíland	... Urdu	Ditto	Rer. Q. B. Newton	" June 6th	" 8th	775 "
58	Nayam-i-Bengal	... Bedán	... Bengali	Ditto	Amjad Hussain	" "	" 9th	300 "
59	Nayam-i-Asián	... Allahábád	... Urdu	Ditto	Roshan Lal	" "	" 9th	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)

60	Nusrat-Awad	... Cawnpore	Ditto	" Muhammad Yaqub.	" 7th	... 375 copies.
61	Nusrat-J.-Akhbar	... Delhi	Ditto	" Nusrat Ali	" 200	" 200
62	Nusrat-J.-Akhbar	... Ditto	Ditto	" Nusrat Ali	" 25	" 25
63	Nusrat-J.-Tolam	... Hards	Ditto	" Monthly	" 350	" 350
63	Nydgae Sudha	... Hards	Ditto	" Marathi-Kng.-Weekly	"	"
64	Oudh Akbar	... Lucknow,	Urdu	... Daily	Shoo Prasad	... 8th, 4th, 5th 6th, 7th & 9th
65	Oudh Panek	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	... 3rd & 4th June.
66	Panjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Kram,	... 31st & 4th June.
67	Punjabi Panek	... Pashch.	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-I-din	... June 3rd
68	Petild Akhbar	... Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	... 2nd
69	Petild Samachar	... Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Dewati Nandan	... 9th
70	Qasim Akhbar	Jullunder	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Balkash	... 7th
71	Rasas-i-Sia	... Gujshot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	... May 24th
72	Rasas-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mubarraam Ali	... June 5th
73	Rasas-i-Akhbar	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Hussain	... 9th
74	Rasas-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nasir Ali Spah	... 9th & 16th respectively.
75	Rasas-i-Gazette	Almora	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Mansif Ali	... 2nd
76	Ram Prakash	Burhan	Ditto	Ditto	Mohammed Abdulla	May 8th, 15th, 23rd.
77	Rasas-i-Sia	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Haq.	7th
78	Sabha Kapoorali	Kepurthali	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Haripal	... 12
79	Sabher-J.-Akhbar	Bhawali-	Ditto	Ditto	Divto Mathur Das	... 12
80	Sabian-Kern-SMM	pur.	Hindi	Ditto	Dwivedi Nitish	... 8th
81	Sabian-Kern-SMM	Udaipur	Ditto	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	... 2nd
82	Sabian-Kern-SMM	Lahor.	Ditto	Ditto	Mal-mouly, Ahmad Hasan	... 1st
83	Sabine-J.-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Mohammed Jbra.	... 3rd
84	Sabine-J.-Hind	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	him.	... 12th

*List of papers examined — (concluded).*

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Exam.	Circulation.
82	Siltra-i-Hind	Morshedabad	Urdu	Weekly	Banwari Lal	June 4th	1894.	100 copies.
83	Takht-i-Hind	"	Ditto	Ditto	Bahadur Ali Khan	" 5th	"	105 "
84	Takht-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 1st	"	125 "
85	Takht-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kirrar Hussain	May 31st	"	198 "
86	Takht-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirat Mavahid	June 1st	"	100 "
87	Takht-i-Hind	"	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	May 31st, 1st,	"	900 "
88	Yatir-i-Paper	"	Ditto	"	2nd, 3rd, 4th,	6th, 7th 8th &	"	100 "
					5th & 6th,	9th respectively.	"	"
						June.	"	"
89	Waqqas-i-Ahsan	... Ghazipur	Ditto	Weekly	Shirji-i-din Ahmed	June 2nd	"	300 "

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